

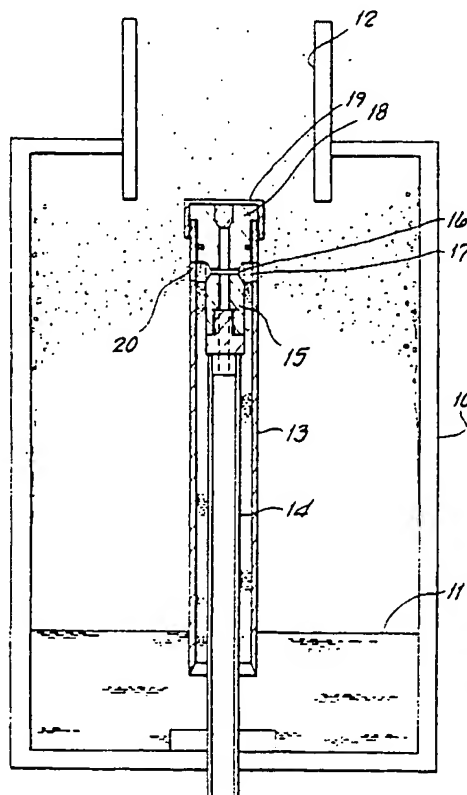


## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification 5 :</b>  <b>A61M 11/06, B05B 7/00</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 91/03270</b>  <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 21 March 1991 (21.03.91)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/GB90/01198 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 2 August 1990 (02.08.90)  <b>(30) Priority data:</b> 8919767.7 1 September 1989 (01.09.89) GB  <b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):</b> THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER [GB/GB]; Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL (GB).  <b>(72) Inventors; and</b> <b>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only) :</b> SINCLAIR, Colin, Samuel [GB/GB]; 19 Birch Polygon, Rusholme, Manchester M14 5HX (GB). TALLENTIRE, Alan [GB/GB]; 16 Green Villa Park, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 6EJ (GB).		<b>(74) Agent:</b> AJELLO, Michael, John; 38a Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Stockport, Cheshire SK7 1AH (GB).  <b>(81) Designated States:</b> AT, AT (European patent), AU, BB, BE (European patent), BF (OAPI patent), BG, BJ (OAPI patent), BR, CA, CF (OAPI patent), CG (OAPI patent), CH, CH (European patent), CM (OAPI patent), DE*, DE (European patent)*, DK, DK (European patent), ES, ES (European patent), FI, FR (European patent), GA (OAPI patent), GB, GB (European patent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, LU (European patent), MC, MG, ML (OAPI patent), MR (OAPI patent), MW, NL, NL (European patent), NO, RO, SD, SE, SE (European patent), SN (OAPI patent), SU, TD (OAPI patent), TG (OAPI patent), US.  Published With international search report.

**(54) Title:** A DEVICE FOR PRODUCING A PARTICULATE DISPERSION**(57) Abstract**

A nebuliser for liquids, particulate materials or liquids/solids suspensions, comprising, within a vessel (10) containing a reservoir (11), an upright duct (13) with a plurality of circumferentially spaced outlet apertures (20), enclosing a coaxial air line (14) feeding a plurality of jets (16) duly aligned with outlet apertures (20) in the upright duct (13) so that an annular column of material is drawn from reservoir (11) to be dispersed by entrainment in the air streams from the jets (16). Larger droplets may return to the reservoir (11) whilst the smaller fraction issues from the vessel through an outlet (12). The relatively large outlet apertures (20) and the large cross-sectional area of the column of material prevent blockage at the nebuliser head.



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A DEVICE FOR PRODUCING A PARTICULATE DISPERSION

THIS INVENTION concerns a device for the production of a substantially uniform dispersion of droplets or particles from a fluid material such as a liquid or solids/liquids suspensions, or particulate free-flowing solids. Such aerosols or dispersions are widely used in the biological and medical research fields and in inhalation therapy, and are generated by the aerosolisation of the liquid or other particulate substance by an air stream. The efficiency of the process is dependent upon the flow of the material through an orifice or jet.

In practice, when the material to disperse is or contains solid particles, the orifice or jet tends to block, thus restricting the use of such devices primarily to particle-free liquids.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a device which may be used to disperse materials containing solids in suspension or even dry particulate materials.

According to the present invention there is provided a device for producing a particulate dispersion,

comprising at least one duct in which may be established and maintained a supply of a fluid material to be dispersed, a plurality of outlet apertures communicating with the or each duct and directed generally normal to the longitudinal axis of the or each duct, and a plurality of  
5 pressurised gas jets aligned or movable into alignment with the outlet apertures to force material through the latter from the or each duct thus to form a dispersion; characterised in that the cross-sectional area of each  
10 outlet aperture is not greater than the cross-sectional area of the duct communicating therewith.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

15 Fig. 1 illustrates, partly in vertical cross-section a first form of device made in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 2 illustrates a modified form of part of the device illustrated in Fig. 1;

20 and Fig. 3 illustrates in vertical cross-section a further form of device made in accordance with the invention.

Referring now to Fig. 1, a device for producing a

- 3 -

particulate dispersion comprises a vessel 10 for containing a reservoir 11 of liquid or a liquid/solids suspension. The vessel includes a wide outlet duct 12 which in this example is directed upwardly at the top of the vessel. A nebuliser assembly comprises an upright tubular duct 13 fixed centrally within the vessel 10 and aligned with the outlet 12, and having its lower open end submerged within the liquid 11. Concentrically within the duct 13 is an air line 14 connected externally of the vessel 10 to a supply of pressurised air. At the top of the air line 14 is a body 15 defining a plurality of air jets 16 which communicate with the air line 14 each having a diverging mouth 17 opening into the column of liquid established within the duct 13. The assembly of duct 13 and body 15 is closed at its upper end by a sealed plug 18 and cap 19. These latter parts are removable for cleaning.

In the wall of duct 13 a number of outlet apertures 20 are aligned with the air jets 16.

Some six to twelve aligned pairs of air jets 16 and apertures 20 may be provided at spaced positions around the circumference of duct 13.

In operation therefore the pressurised air issuing from jets 16 impinges upon the liquid at the top of the column within duct 13 and forms a dispersion of droplets of

- 4 -

liquid as an aerosol which passes outwardly through apertures 20. The sizes of droplets of liquid within the aerosol vary and in the case of water may be between 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$  and 500  $\mu\text{m}$ . Thus it is possible to disperse a suspension of solids particles within a liquid provided that the particle size is less than the diameter of the apertures 20.

The dimensions of the parts of the assembly illustrated in Fig. 1 in this example, are such that the combined cross-sectional area of the apertures 20 is not greater than and preferably less than the cross-sectional area of the annular column of liquid in duct 13, but is greater than the combined cross-sectional area of the air jets 16. Thus, the liquid /solids are not required to flow through a small constriction and there is no tendency for the apertures 20 to become blocked.

It will be seen that larger droplets within the size range produced impinge upon the walls of vessel 10 and may thus flow back into the reservoir 11, whilst the smaller droplets form a uniform dispersion which issues from the vessel via outlet 12.

The droplets in the product aerosol issuing from outlet 12 are typically in the range of 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$  to 20  $\mu\text{m}$ . The maximum droplet size is determined by the geometry of the apparatus and is inversely related to the level of

- 5 -

impaction forces generated by the input pressure applied to the air jets.

Referring now to Fig. 2, the nebuliser assembly within vessel 10 is modified in that the air line  
5 illustrated at 14' enters the assembly from the top, leaving the entire duct 13 free to transport a liquid column of larger cross-sectional area from the reservoir.

Referring now to Fig. 3, in an embodiment generally similar to that shown in Fig. 1, there may be  
10 included a baffle 21 which surrounds the top of duct 13 and presents, adjacent each outlet aperture 20 a curved or other outwards diverging surface 22 upon which larger droplets within the dispersion may impinge.

The high velocity of air flow across the surfaces  
15 22 results in secondary production of small droplets by a re-entrainment of the impacted liquid so that the overall droplet size falls within a similar range to that produced by the apparatus illustrated in Fig. 1, but here aerosol concentration is significantly greater since less of the  
20 liquid is returned to the reservoir. Again, the maximum droplet size and the extent of secondary aerosol production are determined by the geometry of the apparatus and are inversely and directly related respectively to the input pressure.

- 6 -

It should be noted that in all embodiments of the invention, for a volatile liquid, aerosolised droplets will evaporate with time to a new size. The extent of evaporation is dependent upon the vapour pressure of the liquid in air. If solutes and/or insoluble particles are present in the liquid, complete evaporation can leave almost dry particles of solute and/or insoluble particles dispersed in the air.

Typically, the air jets 16 may be six in number equidistant around the body 15, and between 0.7 and 1.3 mm in diameter with the outlet apertures 20 between 3 and 6 mm in diameter. The cross-sectional area of the duct 13 would accordingly be between 140 sq mm and 420 sq mm. In general, increasing the size of the outlet apertures requires an increased air flow to draw liquid upwardly in the column from the reservoir. This may be achieved by increasing the air pressure for a given jet size or by increasing the size of the jets for a given air pressure. It is not essential for all of the air jets or all of the outlet apertures in the apparatus to be of uniform size. Combinations of different sized pairs of apertures may be provided and the aligned pairs of air jets and outlet aperture may be at different angles around the nebuliser head so that the aerosol dispersion is distributed throughout an increased volume of space within the apparatus. The relative dimensions of the duct 13, jets



16, and outlet apertures 20, may together be scaled up or down to suit the particular requirements of the device.

It has been found that restricting the flow of the aerosol through the outlet apertures 20 increases the forces drawing liquid from the reservoir so that the apparatus is, in effect, self-cleaning, preventing a deposition of liquid/solids around the apertures. Also, operation of the apparatus may be controlled by shuttering the outlets as required from a fully closed to fully open condition. Operation will not be unduly impaired by one or more of the jets or apertures becoming blocked or shuttered, whilst others remain open.

The device may be modified by rotating one or more parts of the nebuliser assembly so that, for example, in Fig. 3 the baffle 21 could be rotated or alternatively the air jet assembly may be rotated relative to or in synchronism with a part of the duct 13 containing the outlet apertures 20. Spinning of part or all of the apparatus in this way may be utilised to increase the draw of liquid from the reservoir or the extent of secondary aerosolisation, or in separation applications when a fraction of particles within the aerosol may be separated by centrifugal forces.

The principal advantage achieved by a nebuliser

- 8 -

made in accordance with the invention is that materials containing or even in the form of solids may be dispersed without blockage of the apparatus, whilst, at high gas pressures, the particles may emerge from the 5 orifices without excessive physical damage whereby the device may be applied to the dispersion of delicate materials.

It is not intended to limit the invention to the above examples only, many variations such as might 10 readily occur to one skilled in the art, being possible without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

For example, whilst the wall 13 of the duct is preferably circular in cross-section, other shapes 15 may be suitable with commensurate similar configuration of the body 15 containing the air jets 16. Further, the duct carrying the liquid from reservoir 11 may be divided internally such that each of a number of separate ducts supply the liquid to one or a group of 20 outlet apertures 20 and jets 16.

An additional advantage may be attained by applying reduced pressure at the outlet 12 thus positively to draw larger volumes of the product dispersion from the device. A similar effect would 25 result from providing an in-line fan within the vessel

- 9 -

10 forcing the dispersion through the outlet. In this way, humidification of large gas volumes, or rapid evaporation of liquids may be achieved.

In the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 1, a  
5 typical figure for droplet concentration obtained using a six-jet device with a jet diameter of 1.1 mm and an outlet aperture diameter of 4mm, operating at 15 p.s.i., is  $2.2 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$  with a mean droplet diameter of 3.53  $\mu\text{m}$ .

10 In the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 3, with the addition of a baffle, the droplet concentration increases to, for example,  $8.0 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$  with a mean diameter of 3.78  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Appropriate selection of air jet and outlet  
15 diameters, allows the device to operate at air pressures as low as 2.5 p.s.i., for example, with air jet at 1.5mm and outlet at 3mm.

CLAIMS

1. A device for producing a particulate dispersion, comprising at least one duct in which may be established and maintained a supply of a fluid material to be dispersed, a plurality of outlet apertures communicating  
5 with the or each duct and directed generally normal to the longitudinal axis of the or each duct, and a plurality of pressurised gas jets aligned or movable into alignment with the outlet apertures to force material through the latter from the or each duct thus to form a dispersion;  
10 characterised in that the cross-sectional area of each outlet aperture is not greater than the cross-sectional area of the duct communicating therewith.
2. A device according to Claim 1, in which the combined cross-sectional area of the outlet apertures is  
15 less than that of the or each duct.
3. A device according to Claim 1 or Claim 2, in which at least a part of the or each duct is located upright in a vessel for containing a reservoir of the fluid material to be dispersed, an open bottom end of the or each duct being  
20 located such that it will be submerged within the material in use.
4. A device according to Claim 3, wherein the outlet apertures and gas jets are located at the top of the or

- 11 -

each duct and within the walls of the vessel such that large droplets within the dispersion may impinge upon the vessel walls and return to the reservoir, the top of the vessel including an opening through which a substantial part of the dispersion may issue, means being provided to induce a positive flow of the dispersion through the opening.

5. A device according to Claim 1, wherein there is a single duct and the pressurised gas jets are fed from a line which passes longitudinally through the interior of the duct.

6. A device according to any preceding claim, wherein there is a single duct and the gas jets are defined within a body fixed within the top of the duct.

7. A device according to Claim 3 or Claim 4, wherein there is a single duct and the gas jets are fed from a line which enters the top of the duct from outside the latter leaving the entire duct free to transport a single column of said material from the reservoir.

8. A device according to any preceding claim, including a baffle which surrounds the duct in the region of the outlet apertures and presents, adjacent each aperture an outwardly diverging surface upon which

- 12 -

larger droplets within the dispersion may impinge.

9. A device according to Claim 8, in which said outwardly diverging surface is curvilinear.

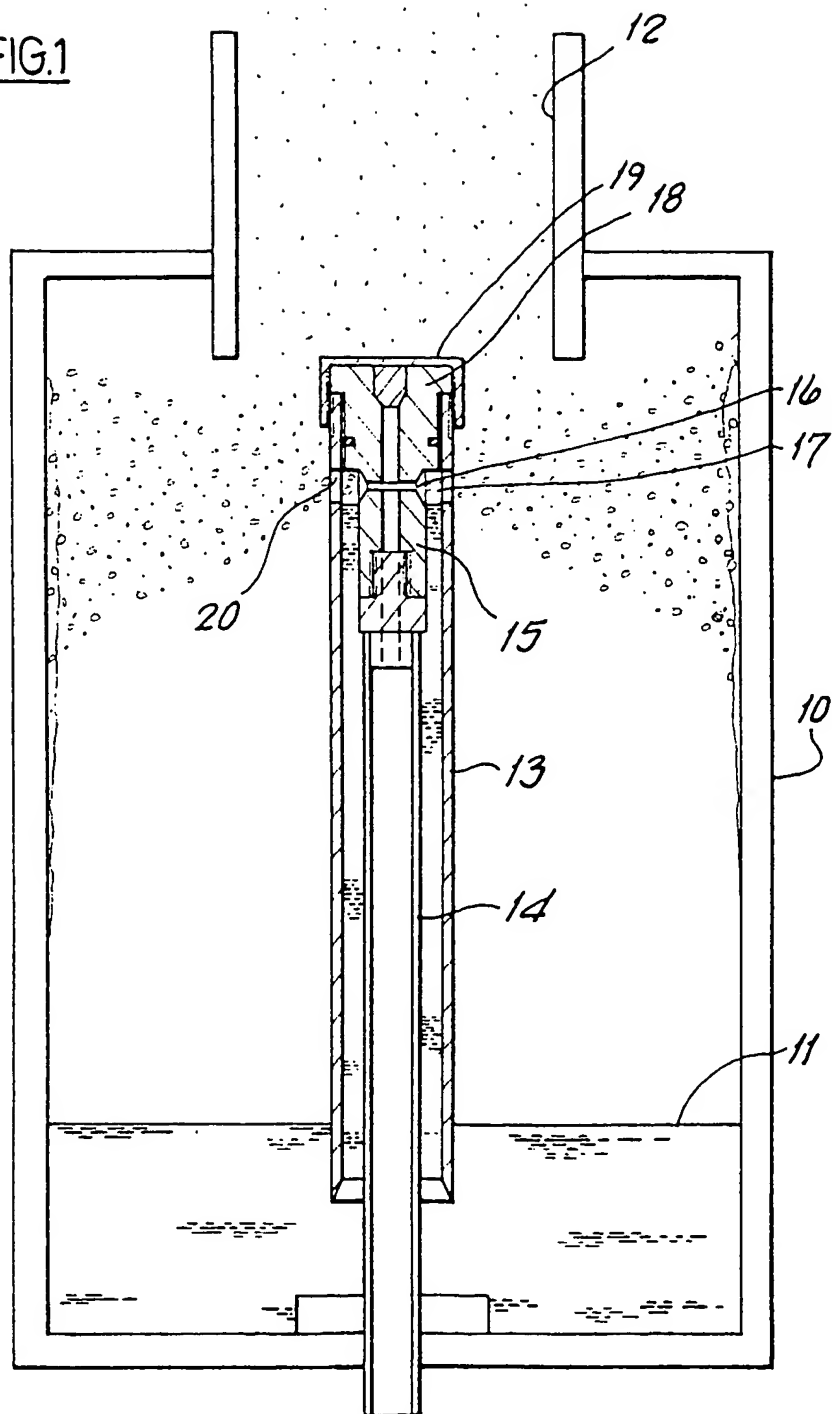
10. A device according to any preceding claim,  
5 wherein the diameter of each gas jet is between 0.7 and 1.3mm, wherein the diameter of each outlet aperture is between 3mm and 6mm, and wherein the cross-sectional area of the duct is between 140 sq mm and 420 sq mm.

11. A device according to any preceding claim,  
10 including means for rotating one or more of the constituent parts of the device relative to other parts thereof.

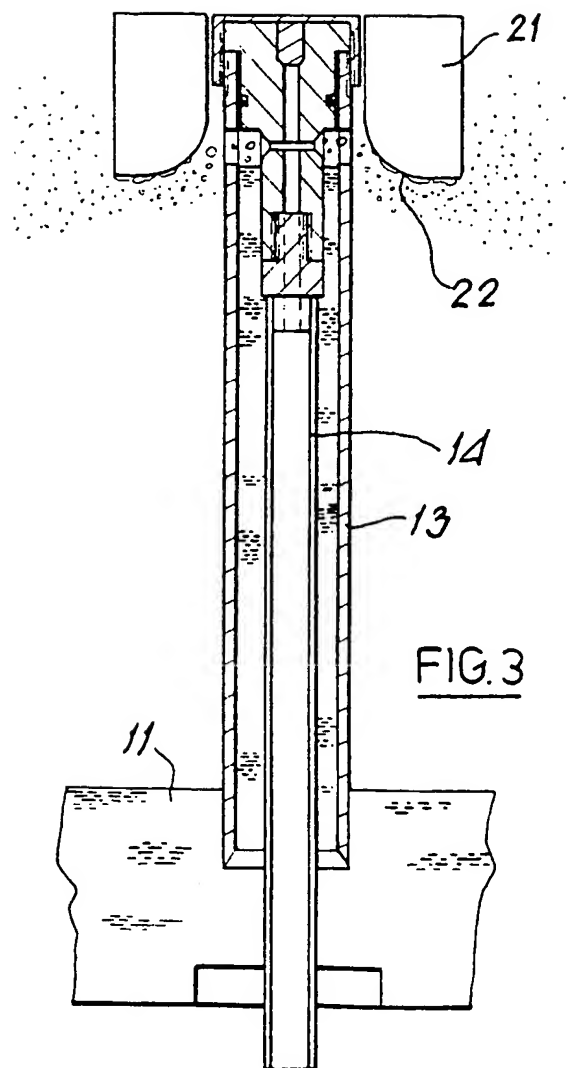
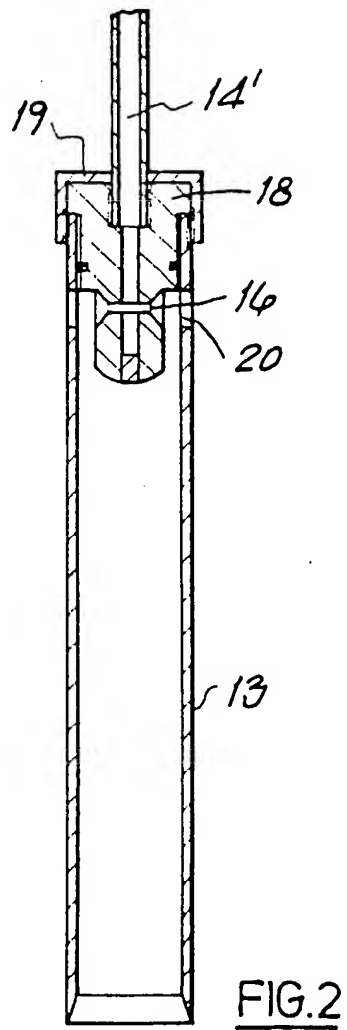
12. A device according to any preceding claim,  
wherein the relative dimensions and disposition of the  
15 outlet apertures in relation to the or each duct and to the air jets is such that said outlet apertures are self-cleaning.

1/2

FIG.1



2/2





# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 90/01198

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>6</sup>		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC <sup>5</sup> : A 61 M 11/06, B 05 B 7/00		
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>7</sup>		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC <sup>5</sup>	A 61 M, B 05 B, F 24 F	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched <sup>8</sup>		
<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT <sup>9</sup></b>		
Category <sup>10</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with Indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>12</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>13</sup>
A	DE, C, 248894 (DRÄGER) 5 July 1912 see the whole document --	1
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<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b>		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
9th November 1990	- 7. 12. 90	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
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# ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
DE-C- 248894		None	
DE-C- 513052		None	
GB-A- 2019743	07-11-79	AU-A- 4620079	01-11-79
		BE-A- 875938	16-08-79
		CA-A- 1116138	12-01-82
		DE-A- 2916792	08-11-79
		FR-A- 2424069	23-11-79
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		NL-A- 7903384	30-10-79
		SE-A- 7903716	29-10-79
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